

# ENGLISH ENGINEERS ON MEXICAN RAILROAD ARE ALL PUT UNDER ARREST

English engineers are prisoners in a cigar factory at Orizaba, guarded by Huerta's troops. News of this was conveyed in a despatch to the Navy Department, received early to-day.

## Kindness of Americans Amazes Vera Cruz Peons

VERA CRUZ, April 25.—The poor peons of Vera Cruz, accustomed only to abuse and virtual slavery, cannot understand the Americans. They cannot understand how the American marines and sailors can shoot and kill one day and then feed, shelter and nurse their enemies the next.

It was mainly the peons who so persistently kept up the sniping of Americans from the housetops on Tuesday and Wednesday. But now they are being cared for. Extreme measures have been taken to make the city in which they live sanitary in every respect. Refugees waiting last night for a train to take them to Mexico City were fed by the American troops. While they eagerly ate the food supplied for them and contemplated flight, one of the ship's bands entertained them by playing "He'll Have to Get Out and Get Under."

Mexicans congregated in the cafes last night, laughing and chatting. The marine band played on the plaza while laughing crowds of the upper classes promenaded and cowed peons looked on, their eyes fairly bulging with wonder at this sight of peace within so few hours after the dead and dying had littered the streets.

The main work before the American forces is administrative. The pacification of the city is almost complete. There are wild rumors of impending attacks by Gen. Maas and even the dread bandit Zapata. These rumors alarm the natives, but the Americans ignore them. There is the liveliest interest in the arrival of the troops under Gen. Funston, which are expected here within three days.

Despite the general appearance of peace, Rear Admiral Fletcher still warns Americans against appearing on the streets at night. He has advised all to remain in the hotels or aboard the ships. The Mexican papers have resumed publication and carry lurid and exaggerated accounts of the taking of the city. There is an undercurrent of caustic bitterness and veiled hints of Mexican resentment in the stories published.

## Villa Again Declares He Won't Fight With U. S.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 25.—Gen. Villa will openly break with Gen. Carranza, supreme chief of the Constitutionalists, and join forces with the United States to secure the destruction of Huerta, before he will permit his men to join Carranza in any scheme looking toward a combination with "the assassin of Madero."

"This, declare the Constitutionalists' closest friends here, has been made plain in the last twenty-four hours by Villa himself."

"Amigos," he said, discussing the Carranza note, "it was a great mistake. But I am only a subordinate officer, and I don't believe it best that I should give out my views—yet."

The addition of the word "yet" is interpreted by observers to indicate a breach between Villa and Carranza. If the latter persists in his attitude toward the United States.

"I not only do not want to allow myself to be dragged into a war with the United States, as an ally of that worthless drunkard and assassin, Huerta, but I will do all I can to prevent such a war," Villa continued. "Personally, I know something about war. I know the terrible suffering it causes when it is merely war on a small scale."

"Just imagine how terrible it would be if your troops, who would not run, like the Federals do, and my soldiers, who would die before they would be driven back, should meet in battle!"

"Do the people of the United States who seem to be trying to provoke war realize what they are doing?"

Villa's friends here declare the present indications are the United States will not be compelled to fight a united Mexican nation, and they insist that Villa is responsible. He insists that his army will do as he says, and that he says they will not fight Americans.

Villa's only comment upon the telegram from Gen. Pablo Gonzalez that he had captured Monterrey was: "That is good. It is just what I expected."

## 30,000 Regulars Ready for Advance on Mexico

By Samuel M. Williams, (Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Administration policy of watchful waiting is under a hard strain and is liable to snap at any time. Secretary Bryan shows in his face extreme anxiety and is bending every effort now to smother the hundreds of Americans reported in danger.

He spoke with earnest gravity to the newspaper correspondents, seeking to impress upon them the necessity of restraining public excitement until the truth of many alarming reports could be ascertained.

"Since war is forced upon this Government, the base of operations will be at Vera Cruz and the plan will be to confine the advance, if possible, to the territory controlled by Huerta, with Mexico City as the objective point of the American forces. This movement, as was generally believed, would be an extensive one."

The army and navy are prepared for any emergency and should the word come to advance into the interior in order to protect life and property it is said the War Department is ready to send in an army of 20,000 to 30,000 men and to increase the force to a great degree along the Mexican border.

Today there were appeals for more troops from border States, and the War Department officials, while considering plans for co-operating with the militia in those States, also were working out plans for calling into the service the militia of various States under the terms of the Army bill just passed.

The War Department throughout the day was humming with excitement, but reports that Gen. Wood had already been ordered to Vera Cruz were emphatically denied.

Adding the tension, reports from the northern border were not reassuring. The murderous Yaqui Indians have deserted the Constitutionalists flag at Matamoros and gone into the hills. Huerta emissaries are trying to win over followers of Carranza and Villa to join in united attack upon Americans.

From Eagle Pass come reports that Mexicans are stealing cattle and horses from American ranches, a preliminary symptom of more serious raids to follow.

Secretary Bryan said at noon that he had received from Carranza in answer to President Wilson's note of two days ago.

There is alarm through the northern States controlled by the Constitutionalists as well as in Huerta's provinces. The great mines at Chihuahua have closed and the Americans are hastening over the border. Everywhere throughout the country, whether under Federal or rebel jurisdiction, American lives are reported

## Bridge at Vera Cruz, and Railroad Whose Engineers Have Been Placed Under Arrest by the Mexicans



COL. J. A. LEJEUNE COMMANDING THE MARINES IN THE WEST AND NORTH SIDES OF VERA CRUZ

## BIG FIGHTING SHIP NEW YORK LOADED WITH WAR SHELLS

High Explosives and Armor Piercers, Two Kinds Used for Business.

The battleship New York, which sails for Mexican waters to-morrow morning, looks like a new apartment house on moving-in day. There is an endless procession of men with "furniture" tramping up the gangways and a legion of helpers on the decks ready to receive and store the things that come aboard. The only way in which the scene differs from the familiar one in an apartment house is that the men know just where to put the things.

It is in the quarters of Rear-Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, who is in command of the squadron which has the New York for flagship, that the apartment idea reaches its fullest expression. He went aboard the ship shortly before 9 o'clock this morning, and when he went to his cabin he found in it four trunks, two big boxes, a brass bed, a wardrobe and five mechanics. There wasn't a bit of room for the Admiral.

"I haven't any uniform to put on," he said, "I haven't even a push button to summon an orderly, but we'll get out of here all shipshape at half past eight to-morrow morning." And Commander Day, who was standing in the doorway of the cabin said, "Yes sir, all we'll need is twenty minutes in which to wash decks and we'll be shipshape."

To the layman it does not look possible that the New York could be ready to sail when the tide sets favorably to-morrow morning, but any one who knows sailormen will understand that they can resolve order out of confusion more quickly than any body of men on earth.

All sorts of stores, those for the inner man aboard the ship and those highly indigestible for the enemy, were being taken aboard and the work will go on through the greater part of the night. The New York is lying with her starboard side to the wharf, and there the edibles, the beef, biscuit, tinned things and the like were being carried over the side. On the port quarter lay a deep scow from Iona Island, and from the depths of this the powder and projectiles were being hoisted.

In a steel wire sling, because it is hoisted to be careful, the four-teen-inch shells for the battleship's big guns were swung inboard and with much care deposited on trucks to be wheeled to the ammunition hoists forward and aft. Some of the shells were painted yellow—these were the armor piercers, guaranteed to go through almost anything.

## American Club in Mexico City Menaced by the Federalist Mob



## Laborers in Madera Beg Americans to Stay There

EL PASO, Tex., April 25.—A special train from Madera, bringing 109 American refugees, arrived to-day, having come by way of Chihuahua. Among those on the train were the wife and four children of Marlon F. Letcher, United States Consul at Chihuahua, and Timothy Turner and George W. Weeks, newspaper correspondents.

Many refugees were on the verge of nervous collapse. Several asserted that when they passed through Villa Ahumada Mexicans gathered about the station yelling "Kill the Americans!" Others said they had been insulted in the streets of Chihuahua.

W. W. Grubbs, of the Madera Lumber Company, said conditions had been erroneously pictured; that no anti-American feeling had been shown and that he had not heard rumors of an anti-American uprising. He said that when the train left Madera Wednesday hundreds of Mexican laborers, who depended upon the mills for subsistence, gathered at the station and implored the "gringos" not to go and close the mills. Five thousand Mexicans will be thrown out of work and face starvation, he declared, as the result of the American exodus.

One refugee said the city of Chihuahua was placarded with the legend: "Mueran los Gringos!" (Death to Americans.)

With the arrival of the train the Americans who have been leaving the country since the Tampico incident are now practically all out of the State of Chihuahua.

The remnant in the city of Chihuahua, with the exception of few who are determined to remain to the last, will leave to-morrow on the regular train.

At Naco, Douglas and Nogales on the Arizona-Mexico border the are arriving by the hundreds every day and the State of Sonora, save in isolated ranches and camps not yet reached by warnings, is now practically deserted by Americans.

After four years of revolution, practically every American in Northern Mexico is now a refugee and property worth many millions of dollars in mines, ranches, factories and other industries has been left behind.

## Citizen Volunteers Help Guard Border at Laredo

LAREDO, Tex., April 25.—Smouldering ruins in what was once the populous Mexican town of Nuevo Laredo, and hundreds of destitute refugees huddled in every possible hiding place here, were visible reminders to-day of the desolation wrought late yesterday by the Mexican Federals, who burned and dynamited their one-time stronghold.

Excitement, occasioned when the Mexicans began to fire across the international line and their sharp exchanges with the United States border patrol, subsided quickly when the Federals retreated, but left a strong feeling of uneasiness in its wake. All night a reinforced patrol, aided by citizen volunteers, guarded the river front, and heavy guards were maintained at the two international bridges. It was feared other attempts would be made to dynamite this means of communication between the two countries.

Two Mexicans were shot yesterday in attempting to destroy the bridges. Some of the more nervous citizens fear another visit of the Federals to attack Laredo itself, but army officials, though every precaution is being taken, believe there is no danger. There was no further trouble during the night.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that the wild shooting of the Mexicans had done no damage on the American side. On the Mexican side destruction was complete. Fires were still burning throughout the city to-day, as there is no fire fighting apparatus available. Among the larger buildings ruined is the American Consulate, which was first dynamited; the post-office, the Municipal Building, the Concordia Theatre, the Mexican National Railway shops—which in times of peace employed several hundred Americans—and the flour mill. So far as is known, no lives were lost in the fire.

## Federals Burn and Loot Ranches of Americans

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 25.—Report was made to Consul Stocker last night of the burning of ranch buildings owned by Americans near Piedras Negras and the confiscating of several hundred horses by Mexican Federal troops.

It is reported also that a store and warehouse owned by Marcus Herrie, an Austrian, at Musquig, was looted of about \$45,000 worth of goods and the buildings burned.

With the exception of about ten ranchmen, all Americans in the Piedras Negras district have arrived here. The ranchmen announced they would remain to guard their property.

## JAPAN TO BE NEUTRAL IN CASE OF WAR

TOKIO, April 25.—Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Japanese Premier, in a statement given to The Associated Press to-day, on the Mexican situation, says:

"Japan is paying no special attention to the American-Mexican question. The present situation is of no direct interest to Japan, but if a declaration of war is issued, Japan will, of course observe strict neutrality. But Japan has made no official decision as yet, owing to the fact that there has been no declaration of war."

The newspapers generally adopt a neutral tone in their comments on the situation. A few of the jingoist organs attack the United States and express sympathy with Mexico. Prominent persons are urging the newspapers to be careful and not to show disappointment over the outcome of the California question, saying the world is closely watching Japan to determine its attitude toward the United States.

## CARRANZA DECLARES IN SPANISH DESPATCH HE OPPOSES INVASION

LONDON, April 25.—A cablegram from Venustiano Carranza, dated Chihuahua, protesting energetically against the American invasion has been received by a local Spanish press association in Madrid, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch.

Carranza's message added that the Mexican people would unite to fight against the invaders to the last breath and that of the 17,000 Spaniards in Mexico many were ready to fight by the side of the Mexicans. No mention of Villa is made in the despatch.

MADRID, April 25.—Gen. Carranza.

first chief of the Mexican revolutionists, to-day wired the Madrid Press Association, declaring: "I protest most energetically against the invasion of the Americans. Mexicans will unite and fight the invaders to the last breath. Seventeen thousand resident Spaniards will co-operate."

"Open Air to Everywhere." When you rent this Spring be sure you are near a 'bus line. Open air rides mean Health and Comfort. Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

CARPET J. & J. W. WILLIAMS CLEANING 333 West 44th St.

DIED. ROBERT.—At her residence, No. 15 West 88th st., Friday, April 24, MARTHA E., widow of Thomas E. Robert, daughter of the late Christopher Meyer, and beloved mother of Mrs. Henry A. Taylor. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Monday, April 27, at 10:30 A. M. in central hall.